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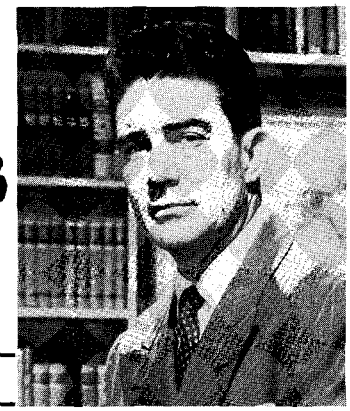

DAN SMOOT

SOCIALIST CONTROL IN WASHINGTON

In recent years, there has been great uneasiness about the education that young Americans are receiving. It is evident that a large number of contemporary college graduates leave school with contempt for the profit-motivated, private enterprise system which is the basis of our national economic strength.

Many college graduates have a profound ignorance of the American constitutional system, as it was conceived and established by the Founding Fathers. Yet, in their ignorance, they condemn the system and sophomorically pretend to have learned, through study, that the American constitutional system is no longer adequate for the needs of the twentieth century.

This determined ignorance (widespread in the intellectual life of American universities) is the rationale of the "new order" which modern liberalism is determined to establish in the world. And this "new order" is virtually identical with the "new order" which Karl Marx, father of communism, said would rise out of the ashes of the capitalist system.

How has this occurred?

A few years ago, a group of Harvard graduates, sharing the general uneasiness about what is happening in our universities, established the Veritas Foundation—to search for truth. Accepting the general assumption that Harvard is America's leading educational institution, Veritas Foundation researchers felt that if they could find out what had influenced education at Harvard they might thereby discover the headwaters of thought streams which nurture 'academic life' throughout America.

The Veritas Foundation researchers found that an intellectual infection, spreading from Harvard, had indeed affected educational institutions, high and low, throughout the nation; and that the products of these institutions have moved into positions of power and

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influence in business, in labor, in the press, in the churches, in the schools, in the great tax-exempt foundations, and, most especially, in government.

The Veritas Foundation staff concentrated their research on the Economics Department at Harvard. They found that the economics being taught there (and—as a consequence of Harvard's leadership—in many other American schools and colleges) is basically communistic.

They did *not* find communists on the Harvard faculty. They did *not* find the Economics Department openly, or even surreptitiously, supporting communism.

They found the Harvard faculty teaching the theories of John Maynard Keynes, a British fabian socialist, who was born in 1883 and died in 1946. They found, moreover, that Harvard economics teachers—universally acclaimed as liberal advocates of the "open mind"—were narrow, often bigoted, in their determination to prohibit anything but Keynesian economics from being taught.

And the Veritas Foundation staff learned that Keynesian economics is, basically, communism.

Keynes In Washington

The tremendous significance of these revelations about Harvard becomes obvious when one looks at the administration of John F. Kennedy, himself a product of the Keynesian doctrines which dominate Harvard.

Immediately after his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in 1960, Kennedy gave Clark Clifford (who had held a major administrative post under Truman) the job of preparing a report on strategic positions which the President would be called upon to fill by appointment.

Clifford's report totaled 50 pages and listed 5000 key jobs (among them, 80 "top-level" and 400 "secondary" positions) important enough to receive the personal attention of the President.

Richard Neustadt (former Truman aide and now a Columbia University political science professor; and author of the book, *Presidential Power: The Politics of Leadership,* which Kennedy admired and studied) was put in charge of organizing the new White House staff.

The subsequent Kennedy "talent search" was administered by Sargent Shriver (the President's brother-in-law, now in charge of the Peace Corps) and Larry O'Brien, a "political expert." Robert Kennedy (the President's brother, now Attorney General) directed the "background investigations" of persons considered for appointment.

The result of this elaborate effort to find the "right men" for the Kennedy administration can be found in a book by Stan Opotowsky, entitled *The Kennedy Government* (published in 50-cent pocket-book format by Popular Library, New York). Opotowsky is a friend and admirer of President Kennedy. A flyleaf announcement in the book says:

"Stan Opotowsky . . . had the benefit of extended interviews with members of the Kennedy team as well as the support and cooperation of President Kennedy's personal staff."

On pages 12 and 13 of his book, Opotowsky admiringly reveals the essential amoral cynicism of the Kennedy administration. He says:

"Gradually, Bobby Kennedy came around to the feeling that he could take a job in his brother's administration. . . . The decision actually was not made by Bob Kennedy but by his brother and Abraham Ribicoff. Governor Ribicoff had been one of John Kennedy's earliest supporters . . . and furthermore, he had delivered the state of Connecticut by a whopping majority. Kennedy sought to reward him by naming him Attorney General, but Ribicoff refused the job. . . .

"What he wanted, Ribicoff said, was the

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Secretaryship of Health, Education, and Welfare. . . .

"Ribicoff was appointed Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. That left the Attorney General's position still open. . . . Bobby talked to his father, who advised him to take the job.

" 'There'll be a storm at first about nepotism, but it'll soon die down' . . . the elder Kennedy said.

" 'We'll announce it at midnight so no one will notice it,' John Kennedy joked. . . .

"The Bobby Kennedy appointment drew more critical mail than all of the other appointments combined.

"This was a minor surprise because the proposed appointment had passed the trial balloon test. Many of the Kennedy appointments . . . had been tested by trial balloon. . . .

"A trial balloon works like this: Someone in the Kennedy entourage tips newspaper reporters that Joe Doakes probably will be named Secretary of Commerce. The newspapers print this, and the Kennedy people sit back and watch the reaction. If the proposed appointment is praised or even ignored, they go ahead with it. If the appointment attracts a howl of protest, they simply deny it was ever considered."

On pages 8 and 9 of his book about 'the Kennedy Government,' Stan Opotowsky says:

". . . the Kennedy administration wound up . . . heavily populated with college professors. Kennedy's preference for intellectuals in government is no sham. However, their presence in such numbers on his staff is more a case of their being the best men he could get.

"The college professors as a rule didn't have to worry about pay cuts when they joined the government. For many, it meant a pay raise.

"As a result, the first Kennedy appointments so depleted the faculty of the new President's alma mater [Harvard] that James Reston of the *New York Times* wrote, 'There's nothing left at Harvard except Radcliffe,' and Harvard Law School Dean Erwin Griswold sought to arrange a 'no raiding pact' with the new administration.

"When Archibald Cox was hired from the faculty to become Solicitor General, Harvard decided to offer his job to Attorney Willard Wirtz. But when Wirtz was asked to go to Cambridge to discuss the matter, he wired back that he didn't have time. He had just been appointed Undersecretary of Labor."

Robert A. Lovett (a New York banker who served both in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations) suggested that Robert McNamara, then the President of Ford Motor Company, be appointed Secretary of Defense. McNamara provided the "intellectual tone as a former member of the Harvard faculty."

C. Douglas Dillon (Harvard graduate, and Eisenhower's former Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs) was appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

James Edward Day (LL. B., Harvard) of Los Angeles, California, was given the job of Postmaster General.

Walter Wolfgang Heller (a visiting professor of economics at Harvard in 1951) serves as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Kenneth O'Donnell (former captain of the Harvard University football team and college chum of Bobby Kennedy) is appointments secretary of the President, the man who *decides who gets to see the President* and also what papers *Kennedy should read.*

McGeorge Bundy (former assistant to Dean Acheson, and former Dean of Arts and Sciences at Harvard) acts as coordinator among the President, the State and Defense Departments, and the National Security Council.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., a "brilliant Harvard historian," was appointed by Kennedy as an overseer of the Staff, taking over the "big" problems, foreign and domestic, which are not handled through the usual bureaucratic channels.

In short, Harvard men do not merely dominate the Kennedy administration: they *are* the administration.

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Keynes at Harvard

Men thoroughly indoctrinated in Keynesian economics now control the executive branch of the government of the United States.

The chilling significance of this fact can be found in Keynes At Harvard: Economic Deception as a Political Credo, *a Veritas Foundation staff study, published as a 114-page book in 1960. Every American who cares should read this fully documented, and thoroughly indexed, book — and get a maximum number of others to read it and pass it on. It is available at the Veritas Foundation, Box 340, Wall Street Station, New York 5, New York — price $2.00 (do not send orders to* The Dan Smoot Report).

The following is a digest and paraphrase of as many essential points from Keynes At Harvard *as space permits:*

The Veritas study of the Harvard Economics Department was undertaken because of complaints about the philosophy and conduct of undergraduates, and of recent graduates, of our colleges and universities.

These recent graduates reflected the attitude that "our free enterprise society is doomed." The result is a general despair for any chance of an individual future under the present social order. Private initiative and individual enterprise are considered outworn concepts. The modern educated mind is taught to look only for stop-gap measures to tide it over until a "dying capitalist system" is replaced by some form of government socialization.

Those graduates who manage to attach themselves to government bureaucracies are deemed fortunate. Other alternatives suggested to graduates are the large corporate *bureaucracies* (which are "self-socialized forms") or the huge tax-free foundations. These are considered entities which are about to merge into the inevitable socialism.

All arguments against this philosophy of despair are called "reactionary."

Communists have been preaching such an ideology for many years. However, investigation discloses that the philosophy responsible for the bulk of our university thinking does not bear the label of Marxism or Communism; it is instead propounded as something called Keynesism. Keynesism is so-called after John Maynard Keynes, British economist (1883-1946). His teachings are today considered an ideological base for British and American Socialists.

The roots of left-wing ideology have penetrated deep into most of the large universities and colleges of America; but, Harvard has led all the rest in spawning exponents of the three brands of leftism.

There are three main trends of socialist thought in the Western world: the communist soviet brand; social democratic neo-Marxism; and Keynesian theories which are actually an extension of the Fabian movement.

All three together have dominated the Harvard economics department for years and have managed to muzzle all free enterprise advocates. Of the three factions, the Keynesian element predominates.

Keynes conquered the present Anglo-American academic world, and the present Western political world, almost as completely as Marx conquered Russia and China.

Moreover, there have been notable cases of Soviet partisans operating sub-rosa under a Keynesian label. Harry Dexter White was such a Keynesian. Lauchlin Currie, another Keynesian economics instructor at Harvard, used the prestige of his position to secure an appointment to the Treasury Department, as a stepping stone to the Federal Reserve Board. After being accused of espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, Currie removed himself from our shores.

Other Harvard personalities mentioned (before governmental bodies, in sworn testimony, concerning communist espionage in the

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United States) include Robert Oppenheimer, Lawrence Duggan, Alger Hiss, Lee Pressman, Harold Glasser, Owen Lattimore.

Harvard was a source of socialist penetration long before the Bolshevik revolution. E. E. B. DuBois, the current Negro favorite of the Kremlin, emerged as a full-fledged socialist from Harvard in 1890. Harry F. Ward became a socialist at Harvard before 1898.

The Bolshevik Revolution whipped the socialist ranks into a ferment. Young radicals like John Reed (Harvard '10) joined the Bolshevik movement outright. Large segments of the Fabian Socialist and Marxian Socialist groups broke away to help form the Communist Party of the United States. Others remained socialists, enjoying the cover of respectability while secretly sympathizing with the Bolsheviks.

In the 1920's revolutionary groups formed around leftist leaders. One was Felix Frankfurter. His Harvard followers ranged from Fabian socialists to Russian bolsheviks.

During this period Frankfurter was a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and also served as national committee member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Among Frankfurter's intimates at Harvard was British Fabian leader Harold J. Laski whose pro-bolshevik bias eventually secured him a teaching post in Moscow.

All the leftist groups agreed on one goal: socialism. Their common purpose bound them all into one general political underworld. Their over-all foe was capitalism.

In spite of Fabian socialists' claims to be non-communist, they have been helping the Kremlin throughout the years.

Indoctrination of undergraduates in socialism usually proceeds in three phases: (1) socialist lecturers condition students to hate capitalism as an outmoded and cruel system; (2) students are taught to despise and distrust individual capitalists as exploiters and reactionaries who oppose social improvements; and (3) the fledgling radical is hooked by clever "scientific examples" which prove to him that the present social order is predestined to collapse and socialism is foreordained to take its place.

Once socialism is accepted as an aim, the communist program furnishes the most direct road to its realization; and the red political armies are traditionally recruited through socialist movements.

The socialist approach may be "soft" and "harmless" in appearance, but the inevitable consequences of socialist activity are both tragic and catastrophic to society.

It was under the cloak of "socialism" and "liberalism" that recruiting for Soviet espionage rings was done at Harvard. Almost the entire membership of the first known ring of communist spies inside the United States government (the Ware cell) came out of the Harvard Law School (where Felix Frankfurter was a dominant influence).

The term *Fabian* keeps cropping up throughout this study.

The Fabian Society, formed by a small group of socialists at London in 1883, was named after Quintus Fabius Maximus, a general of Ancient Rome, who developed a successful strategy of delay, deception, and infiltration, after disastrous defeats in open battle.

George Bernard Shaw, a leading member of the Fabian Society, said the Society made it possible for respectable citizens to support socialism without any suspicion of lawless desire to overturn the existing order.

The clever artifice of feigning "respectability," while at the same time subverting society for revolutionary purposes, is a Fabian tactic that has had phenomenal success. It gave the Fabians easy entry into government, banks, stock exchanges and universities.

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The Fabians were more realistic than the Marxian socialists. They understood that it is much easier to subvert sons, daughters and wives of the prominent and well-to-do than it is to impress the laboring classes. They also understood that socialist movements spring from the middle and upper classes—and not from the proletariat.

A fundamental principle of Fabianism is to collect a *Brain Trust* as an elite class to plan and direct all of society.

The principle of the *specialist*, the *manager*, the *administrator*, according to the Fabians, represents an elite which the Fabians say will dominate society. This concept of an elite attracted people from the old English nobility, who began to join the Fabian Society, reflecting subconscious, and sometimes conscious, attempts to recoup their old power via the socialist road.

The policy of hiding behind the skirts of respectability did not, however, prevent the Fabians from consorting with and helping their more violent brethren in the socialist movement. In fact, the Fabians aided and abetted Russian bolsheviks long before the revolution in 1917.

Starting with a mere handful, the British Fabian Society prospered and grew. By 1930, it had attained a membership of more than fifteen hundred. Its purpose, announced in 1883 and never subsequently modified, was the conversion of the British economy from a capitalist to a socialist structure. Among its accomplishments were the infiltration, corruption, and final destruction of England's great Liberal party. While a futile and unrecognizable remnant of the Liberal party remains today, the party has been effectively destroyed. In its place has arisen the so-called Labor party—actually a socialist party, created and guided to its present power by this small group of intellectuals, the Fabian Society.

Fabians, like all other socialists, claim to represent a progressive form of society, whereas they are actually a throwback to ancient tyranny.

On the last page of *Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism,* Bernard Shaw declares:

"I also made it quite clear that Socialism means equality of income or nothing, and that under Socialism you would not be allowed to be poor. You would be forcibly fed, clothed, lodged, taught, and employed whether you liked it or not. If it were discovered that you had not character and industry enough to be worth all this trouble, you might possibly be executed in a kindly manner; but whilst you were permitted to live you would have to live well."

The permeation of the United States by British Fabian socialism proceeded primarily through the universities. The main root of Fabian "permeation" was Harvard University. Fabian socialists, as well as Marxian socialists, selected Harvard as the fount from which leftist ideology filtered through to other educational institutions.

Under Fabian influence and guidance, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society was founded in New York City, in 1905. The Rand School of Social Science was formed by Fabian Socialists and became the New York headquarters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

Active in the I.S.S. were Walter Lippmann, Felix Frankfurter, Roger Baldwin, Harry F. Ward and Stuart Chase. The following I.S.S. supporters, among many others, became leaders in the communist apparatus: Ella Reeves Bloor, Louis Budenz, Jay Lovestone, Alexander Tratchenberg, W. E. B. DuBois and Robert W. Dunn.

Walter Lippmann and Felix Frankfurter managed to become special assistants to the Secretary of War in 1917. While there, they became closely associated with the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt. F.D.R. later rewarded this friendship by appointing Frankfurter to the Supreme Court, and American Fabians capitalized on this con-

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nection with hundreds of jobs in key Government positions.

Roger Baldwin (Harvard 1905) during this same period outlined a Fabian device of capturing power by stealth and deception. In an advisory letter to a socialist agitator he wrote in part:

"Do steer away from making it look like a Socialist enterprise . . . We want also to look patriots in everything we do. We want to get a good lot of flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country, and to show that we are really the folks that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."

After World War I, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society changed its name to the League for Industrial Democracy (L.I.D.). The parent Fabian Society in England had always urged that the word "socialist" be pushed into the background.

Among the more prominent activists of the L.I.D. were such leftist luminaries as Stuart Chase, George Soule, Norman Thomas, Alvin Johnson, Felix Frankfurter, Harry A. Overstreet, Thorstein Veblen and Scott Nearing. The L.I.D. produced a host of pro-Soviet followers. Such notorious Sovieteers as Corliss Lamont (Harvard 1924), Frederick Vanderbilt Field (H '27) and Owen Lattimore (H '31), were active in the L.I.D.

The parent movement connecting the various Fabian "fronts" in America to this day is the League for Industrial Democracy. An examination of the background of those associated with this Fabian network indicates that they were the nucleus of the "Brain Trust" of the Washington bureaucracy. They have been the fountainhead of big government and big spending philosophies.

Alvin Hansen, Seymour E. Harris, and J. Kenneth Galbraith (all professors of the Harvard Economics Department) and others of their ilk have not only served as administrators of huge federal bureaus but have planted a swarm of their followers in government bureaucracies. Hansen and Harris have both been associated actively with the Fabian Socialist League for Industrial Democracy. Seymour Harris is influential in the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA). Galbraith (now U.S. Ambassador to India) has long been known as an extremist and has recently graduated as a favorite of the Kremlin. An official Soviet magazine, the *New Times*, features an article by Galbraith advocating greater spending by the United States and agreeing with Khrushchev that this country should disarm.

Hansen, Harris and Galbraith, besides being Fabian type socialists, are considered the leaders of American Keynesism. Fabian socialism uses Keynesism as a political weapon. The Kremlin followers use the Fabian organizations as a cover for their operations. Keynesism is used to snare the unwary and bring them by degrees into socialism. The communists then work hard to propel such socialistic converts further along the road to Soviet socialism.

The left-wing political underworld uses Fabian socialism with its "respectable covers" as a backdrop and sanctuary. Fabian socialism and communism embrace each other, feed on each other, and sometimes engage in a family fight.

The Kremlin has found that it needs a socialistic environment in which it can hide and nurture its forces. Operating in a tangled forest of socialistic organizations, the communists find that they can venture forth to attack society and then run back to shelter whenever the going gets too tough.

Today, Fabians use the teachings of John Maynard Keynes as their catechism of political economy. The American Fabians have slavishly installed Keynesism as the new faith, both in the universities and in government bureaucracy.

Keynes, in the early '30's, developed a keen interest in the United States. He had long been in touch with American Fabians such as Walter

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Lippmann and Felix Frankfurter and kept up a regular correspondence with them. During the summer of 1931, he made a trip to America. Through prominent financiers, Keynes met some of the leading men of business in New York City. He also had interviews with the heads of Federal Reserve System and with President Herbert Hoover.

With the defeat of Hoover and the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Keynes' American left-wing friends climbed into positions of great power. The campaign began to build up Keynes in America as the modern economic messiah. During June, 1933, Walter Lippmann and Keynes, by arrangement with the British Broadcasting Company, participated in a radio broadcast of their telephone conversations on political-economic matters to listeners on the two continents.

When Roosevelt went off the gold standard, Keynes wrote that "President Roosevelt is Magnificently Right." Keynes was exultant in his belief that the Roosevelt policies "lead to the managed currency of the future."

For years, it had been a point of socialist strategy that complete government control of currency, and of all money and currency values, is a chief lever in moving society toward redistribution of wealth and complete socialism.

Keynes made another trip to the United States in June, 1934. Felix Frankfurter, "gave him a batch of letters of introduction" to personages in Washington who had important influence in the New Deal, including F. D. Roosevelt.

Keynesian measures in the United States proceeded at full speed. Keynes' influence was tremendous. A swarm of those who had been associated with the Socialist Party and its various divisions entered government agencies by the thousands. Keynesism was a respectable cover for emergency measures that were really designed for socialist purposes. . . . .

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

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